The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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POETRY.

Win and Wear.

There's no royal road to greatness;
Men must ever climb to fame;
All the wealth in miser's coffers
Wouldn't buy a deathless name.
Is a noble goal before you?
Would you great achievements bear?
Brothers, then be up and doing!
Brothers, you must "Win and Wear."

Toil and labor—never stopping
Till you make the prize your own:
For you know 'tis constant dropping
Wears away the hardest stone.
Never slack sublime endeavor;
Nor 'mid cheerless toil despair;
If you'd rise above your fellows,
Brothers, you must "Win and Wear."

'Tis the lesson nature teaches
All throughout her wide domain;
And the text from which she preaches
Is "that labor leads to gain."
Moral worth and honest merit—
Better crowns than monarchs bear—
This you never can inherit—
Brothers, you must "Win and Wear."

ADDRESS

To the People of North Carolina.

CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.

The undersigned Conservative members of the General Assembly, upon the eve of their return to you, beg leave to suggest a few matters for your consideration, believing, as they do, that they bear directly upon the welfare of the State. We have a great struggle before us in the approaching August election, a struggle with a foe before whose massed columns our banner has twice gone down. What disasters to the State have followed these defeats, we will not stop to recount here; the story is but too familiar to you, we but desire to advise you to that course which seems best to us, for ridding our State forever from the calamitous rule of the Radical party. This Radical party, in the General Assembly, have been, at last, though reluctantly, forced, by the potent voice of public opinion, to grant, what the State Constitution, rightly construed, already secured to you: a popular election on the first Thursday in August next. Esteeming the free exercise of the ballot as they do, one of the most sacred rights of freemen, all of our people, without regard to party, condition or color, will receive the announcement with pleasure. The right of the people to rigidly scrutinize the acts of their Representatives, and to correct all abuses of power by the peaceful remedy of the ballot box, is one which freemen should never indifferently exercise or tamely surrender.—The election in August next, although confined to the choice of members of Congress, members of the next General Assembly, the various county officers and an Attorney General, is one of sufficient importance to call out every voter, and to actively enlist the energies and time of every lover of the State.

The dominant party are organizing thoroughly for the approaching campaign, and you imperil every important interest of the State if you flatter yourselves with the hope that it will surrender the government without a desperate struggle. We feel confident that an equally zealous and determined effort on the part of the Conservative people of the State, will insure them a thrice glorious victory in August next. But to achieve it, they must be united and thoroughly harmonious. In the presence of a determined enemy we cannot afford to divide among ourselves. The past glories or defeats of old political organizations should be among the things of the past. In the battle we are about to join against Radicalism, reckless extravagance, corruption, swindling, imbecility and partizan tyranny, why should we stop to enquire whether our leaders were in the past, Whigs, Democrats, Unionists or Secessionists, so they but lead us to victory and save us from a defeat, the result of which would be nothing less than absolute ruin to the State? That man who now attempts to exhume the buried past, to revive the prejudices born of issues long since dead, and which *ought* to be forgotten, will, intentionally, or unintentionally, contribute to the strength of our common enemy. Let the bickerings of the past be hushed; let us rise above the dwarfed idea that would lead us to enquire what a man's politics were in the past; let us but ask, is he an opponent of Radicalism, is he honest, is he competent? Upon this broad and elevated platform you can invite the good of all parties and races to join you against that party, which has levied and collected taxes, without stint, with one hand and scattered them with wild extravagance with the other; that has introduced into our Halls of Legislation, corruption hitherto unheard of there; that has elevated to positions of trust and profit, men wholly unworthy of confidence, that has altered and confused our laws until the administration of justice has become costly, and its attainment uncertain; that has sought to subordinate the civil administration to military power by proclamation of martial law and petitions to Congress for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus;* that has more than doubled the current exponses of the State Government; that has enormously increased the State debt; that has ruined the credit of the State; that has cast a foul blot upon her hitherto fair escutcheon, and that for want of statesmanship, and for utter disregard of the necessities of the people, is without a parallel in the history of this or any other State. With such a cause as ours, against such a party, the undivided ranks of conversatism must prevail.

In the last contest in this State, the principal issue was upon the question of colored suffrage and the civil rights of the colored race. That matter has been decided, upon a solemn appeal, by the people of the United States. The guarantee of their rights, has now become a part of the Constitution. To that Constitution we have ever been willing to defer, to the laws made in pursuance of it, we yield, and ever have yielded a ready obedience.

The reconstruction acts of Congress, with the civil and political rights they confer on the colored race, we regard as a finality. We accept them in good faith. We are one of the States of the Union. Let us seek to forget the bitterness of the past, to build up the places made waste by the unfortunate war, and to promote the harmony and prosperity of all sections of our great country.

The colored man now enjoys the same political and civil rights as the white man. We accept his status as fixed by the Constitution of this State and the United States in good faith. We regard it as a final settlement of the question. It now becomes our duty as good citizens to elevate him morally and intellectually.

The Chief Magistrate of this State, the head and front of Radicalism, has seen fit to declare one of our counties in a state of insurrection, and to call upon Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* throughout the State. We declare there is no sufficient cause for this extraordinary action of Governor Holden.—There is and has been no armed resistance. No uprising of the people. No outbreaks to disturb or hinder the full administration of the civil law. We assert that there is not a county in the State, in which any Sheriff or other peace officer may go unattended, and with perfect safety, and execute any process upon any citizen of the State. It is true that murders and other outrages have been committed, but they have not been confined to any particular locality, or any political party, and when Gov. Holden represents to the President and to Congress that these acts are evidences of disloyalty, he is guilty of a wilful libel upon a people whose rights he has sworn to protect. When he seeks to convince the Federal authorities that these violators of the law, receive aid, countenance, or encouragement from the Conservative party of the State, he knows that his allegations are unfounded, and that he perpetrates a great wickedness, purely in the interest of a political party. He hopes by magnifying these outrages, by giving them the appearance of disloyalty on the part of our people, to procure the aid of Federal troops in overawing them in the next election. And he further hopes to wreak vengeance on his political opponents through the agency of courts martial hedged in by bayonets. Surely there never was so base a betrayal of a people by their Chief Executive officer. We denounce crime wherever and by whomsoever committed, be the perpetrators white or black, Loyal Leaguers or Ku Klux, if such organizations exist; and we here declare them enemies of society and wicked ministers to that spirit of lawlessness and contempt of the forms of law from which our unhappy country has suffered so much under Radical rule. Secret political organizations are productive only of evil; let them, at once, be disbanded, and let men succeed at elections, upon their merits, and not by force of a terrorism exercised over their oath-bound confederates. That man who upon his own impulse, or in obedience to the mandates of others, seeks to punish crime without due course of law, himself becomes a criminal. If crimes are to be punished, if wrongs are to be avenged, the Court-House should be the place, and day light the time. It has ever been the boast of our people, even in our country's darkest hour, that they appeal for protection only to the guarantees of the constitution and to the forms of the civil law. It was reserved for the Radical party, in violation of this great principle of civil liberty, to drag men and women from their homes, try, convict and punish them, without due course of law. Emulate not their wickedness. Our hope for the security of life, liberty and property is in a strict obedience to law. The peace, harmony, and good of society require that every man should feel secure in these inalienable rights. Let the power of public opinion, more potent than an army of bayonets, be brought to bear in unmistakable terms to put down those who would recklessly disturb the peace of society. When this is done, there will remain no pretext for that abandoned wickedness which would make the crimes of a few men, a pretext for depriving the whole people of a whole State of the protection of the writ of *Habeas Corpus.*

South Carolina Politics.

The Union Reform Convention which assembled at Columbia last week, and of which Generals J. B. Kershaw and M. C. Butler and Col. W. M. Shannan were the leading spirits, adopted the following platform:

This Convention, representing citizens of South Carolina, irrespective of party, assembled to organize the good people of the State in an effort to reform the present incompetent, extravagant, prejudiced and corrupt administration of the State Government, and to establish instead thereof just and equal laws, order and harmony, economy in public expenditures, a strict accountability of office-holders, and the election to office only of men of known honesty and integrity, doth declare and announce the following principles upon which men of all parties may unite for the purposes aforesaid:

First. The Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States having been, by the proper authorities, proclaimed and ratified by the requisite number of States, and having been received and acquiesced in as law in all the States of the Union, ought to be fairly administered and faithfully obeyed as fundamental law.

Second. The vast changes in our system of government, wrought by the international war between the two sections of the States, and following in its train, are so far incorporated into the constitutions and laws of the States, and of the United States, as to require that they be regarded as accomplished facts having the force and obligation of law.

Third. This solemn and complete recognition of the existing laws brings the people of South Carolina into entire harmony upon all questions of civil and political right, and should unite all honest men in an earnest and determined effort to establish a just, equal and faithful administration of the government, in the interest of no class or clique, but for the benefit of a united people.

The committee also recommended the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this organization be known as the "Union Reform Party of South Carolina."

Mr. Jonas Byrd, a colored delegate from Charleston, then rose and addressed the meeting. Fellow-citizens, he said, if we had linked our destinies together from the first, as we now purpose to do; if the black people of South Carolina and the white people had united in the interest of a common State, and with friendly trust and confidence undertaken the management of public affairs, South Carolina would not to-day be in the wretched condition she is. But I am not one to repine. If the gentlemen of South Carolina say to my race they are willing to join hands, and to establish a government upon principles of equality with their own, I feel not the remotest doubt but that they will do what they say. I know the old citizens of South Carolina. I have lived in the State since 1815, and there are no men under God's heaven in whose word I place such implicit confidence as in theirs. I am a republican, and I expect ever to cherish republican principles: but I do not conceive that republicanism would lead me to continue a set of men in office who, while their right hand grasps yours in sembled friendship, their left is stealing its way to your purse. There are men here now in South Carolina, aliens to her soil, men from other climes, who, when they came to this State, were almost begging bread, and are now riding in fine carriages and rolling in wealth. Where did that money come from? Fellow-citizens, it came from your pocket, and from my labor. While in the Land Commission they have pretended to give homes to the homeless and land to the landless, scarce a poor man has a piece of land; while in one transaction alone some of the officers of the Land Commission defrauded, say, stole from the State, $90,000.

Mr. Jonas Byrd showed up also the nefarious practice on the passage of the phosphate bill, and ended by urging all the patriots of the country to rally to the old ship of State, for, in his expressive words, *she's nearly on the breakers.*

THE CROPS.—Cotton growers seem determined this year to reduce the price of cotton to fifteen cents, with every prospect of doing it. The average yield is materially increased in every State, while the average of wheat, and probably corn has decreased. The condition of the growing crops in North Carolina is good; in South Carolina cotton is looking well, except that there are the usual complaints of bad stands; in Georgia it is late and smaller than usual, from the effects of drought for five weeks, which terminated May 25th, but it is growing vigorously now. The dry term was shorter in Florida and Alabama, and cotton is generally in good condition. Reports from Mississippi are still more favorable. In Tensas parish, La., where the greatest cotton yield of 1867 was made, the condition of the crop is twenty per cent better than last year, and the average is increased one-fifth. From Texas comes reports of a backward spring, with cotton late, but thrifty and promising; and no State makes more favorable returns than Arkansas. Her average condition of the cotton is better than last year at this time. The average of seasonable cotton in Texas has been increased.

If you have not sense enough to speak, have wit enough to hold your tongue.

STATE ITEMS.

STATE MILITIA.—We find the following advertisement in the *Standard*, and publish it for public information:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, June 22, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.

The following appointments, made by the Governor in the Militia, are hereby announced:

Aids-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief with the Rank of Colonel.

Isaac J. Young, of Granville.
A. D. Jenkins, of Gaston.

Major Generals.

1st Division, William J. Clarke, of Craven.
2d do Curtis H. Brogden, of Wayne.
3d do Wm. H. Harrison, of Wake.

Brigadier-Generals.

4th do Andrew J. Jones, of Columbus.
5th do William L. Scott, of Guilford.
6th do Jerry Smith, of Alexander.
7th do J. C. Duckworth, Transylvania.
1st Brig. Clinton L. Cobb, of Pasquotank.
2d do William A. Moore, of Chowan.
3d do Joseph J. Martin, of Martin.
4th do R. T. Berry, of Craven.
5th do Wm. F. Loftin, of Lenoir.
6th do Edwin R. Brink, of New Hanover.
7th do H. L. Grant, of Wayne.
8th do John Norfleet, of Edgecombe.
9th do Peter R. Davis, of Warren.
10th " John C. Gorman, of Wake.
11th " Edward B. Lyon, of Granville.
12th " William A. Smith, of Alamance.
13th " Jno. McL. Harrington, of Harnett.
14th " James E. Eldridge, of Bladen.
15th " Oliver H. Dockery, of Richmond.
16th " Wm. F. Henderson, of Davidson.
17th " Stephen A. Douglas, Rockingham.
18th " J. Julius Martin, of Stokes.
19th " C. S. Moring, of Rowan.
20th " G. W. Flow, of Union.
21st " David A. Jenkins, of Gaston.
22d " J. J. Mott, of Catawba.
23d " A. C. Bryan, of Wilkes.
24th " Jacob W. Bowman, of Mitchell.
25th " C. L. S. Corpening, of McDowell.
26th " Nathan Scoggin, of Henderson.
27th " W. W. Rollins, of Madison.
28th " E. R. Hampton, of Jackson.

By command of GOVERNOR HOLDEN:
A. W. FISHER,
Adjutant General.

THAT'S THE TALK.—The Roanoke *News* learns that Jeems Harris, the negro Republican candidate for Congress from the Raleigh District, has no idea of being bought off this time to give place to some white aspirant. Jeemes suffered himself to be bought off before by Dewees, but now he says no power on earth can induce him to give way. Says Jeems: "The blacks want to test the matter; they have been for two years voting for the whites and now he means to see if they, (the whites) are willing to vote for a black man for Congress, and he intends to test the matter thoroughly." Good for you Jeems—that's the way we like to hear you talk.

The Governor, by and with advice of the Council, has appointed the following directors on the North-Carolina Railroad for the ensuing year:

Messrs. W. A. Smith, John R. Harrison, G. W. Welker, W. F. Henderson, John McDonald, Wm. Sloan, W. D. Jones, and W. R. Albright. Proxy for the State, R. C. Badger, Esq.

The annual meeting will be held at Hillsboro', on the 14th day of July.

Rev. Geo. W. Welker, editor of the Greensboro *Republican*, and radical candidate once again for the State Senate, has been made a Doctor of Divinity by the University of North Carolina! How we apples swim.

At the recent term of Alamance Superior Court, Andrew Tarpley, colored, was convicted of a heinous offence upon the person of a little white girl, named Betty Loy, aged 11 years, and sentenced to be hung on the 19th of August next.

Col. R. T. Bennett, of Anson, recently nominated by the Conservative Convention of the 3rd District, for Congress, has declined from reasons of a private nature. His health is said to be too precarious for a canvass.

The remains of the late Congressman Heaton were brought on from Washington, and interred in the Soldiers' Cemetery at Newbern on the 28th inst., agreeably to a request previously made by him.

Col. Lot W. Humphrey, of the 2d Congressional District has accepted the nomination for Congress tendered him by the Conservative Convention of that District; whereat, the Raleigh *Standard* becomes exceedingly indignant, and shakes its puny fist in the Colonel's face.

A colored man, named Jeff Davis, was instantly killed on the Seaboard Railroad on the night of the 24th ult., by falling from the platform between two cars while the train was rapidly moving. His body was cut almost in two parts.

A colored girl was recently drowned in Trent river, near Newberne, while bathing. She ventured beyond her depth, and was not able to swim.

On the 29th ult., a colored woman named Sarah Stith died in Raleigh at the advanced age of 115 years. She was, in that case, a grown woman when the war of the Revolution began.

The *Standard* has official information from the State Auditor's Office that 5,879 marriages took place in North Carolina during the twelve months, ending September 30th, 1869.

GENERAL NEWS.

During a terrible storm at Pittsburg, Pa., on the 29th ult., which prostrated houses and trees, the lightning struck a 2000 barrel oil tank, of the Eclipse oil refinery. The tank exploded, and the burning oil, floating down the river, burned the Sharpsburg bridge. One person was burned to death.

The New York papers teem with instances of sun-stroke occurring during the heated term. They comprise many fatal cases.

Harris Bailey, living near Somersville, Tenn., poisoned himself and his three children on the 25th ult., with bed-bug poison, thinking it was whiskey. The children all died. Bailey will probably recover.

It is stated that President Grant favors the bill making the Revenue Bureau a distinct department, and its Commissioner a member of the Cabinet, for the reasons that the Commissioner should have continual and direct access to the President, and be one of the advisory members of the Administration, *as rules and their collection now form a prominent feature of our Government.* What a striking commentary is this latter clause upon radicalism!

Congress has passed, and the President has signed, the bill making certain days lawful holidays throughout the United States, and it goes into effect at once. The 22d of February, Good Friday, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, and New Year's Day, are now legal holidays under this law.

The Supreme Court of the State of New York has decided that the employment of puffers by an owner of property offered for sale at auction, or in the case of a judicial sale by creditors in whose behalf property is offered, for the purpose of increasing the price by fictitious bids, is a fraud upon honest bidders, and a buyer at such a sale may be relieved from his purchase. However, the fact of a puffer having bid at the sale will not avoid the sale, if, after the bid of the puffer, there is a bid by a real purchaser, before the bid at which the property is knocked down, but in all cases where the bid next preceding is that of a puffer, the sale is voidable by the purchaser.

THE STORM KING IN HIS GLORY.—The effects of the storm on Monday were of the grandly brilliant kind that occur only at intervals. Along the Hudson the roll of thunder was louder than the rumbling of old Hendrick Hudson's tenpin balls, and the glare of the lightning was terrible beyond expression. A huge bolt of fire struck old Crow's Nest Mountain and brought down a rock measuring nearly a thousand tons, hurling it into the river beneath. The sensation created by the storm at Boston has not been equalled since the grand crash at the Peace Jubilee last year. The lightning struck houses and set them on fire, shivered masts, while hail the size of marbles and hens' eggs smashed windows and raised the mischief generally. The storm extended to the vicinity, and all the adjacent towns suffered more or less.

A boy in Maine was recently poisoned and came near dying, by walking barefooted over land which had been manured with super-phosphate. He had a sore upon his heel, through which the poison entered his system. Beware where you walk when barefoot.

Major J. A. Bichelberger, a Conservative of Laurens county S. C., has been anonymously notified by the Loyal League that he will be murdered if he remains in the county. His only offence is that his two sons are very obnoxious to the party in power, by means of their talents and influence.

Judge Clifford, of the U. S. District Court of Massachusetts, has delivered an opinion in the case of Day *vs* Buffington, to the effect that the salary of a Judge of a State Court is not taxable by the United States.

FOREIGN.

That terrible scourge, the Asiatic cholera, has for some weeks past been stalking through the warmer climates of Asia and Europe. We now learn that it has appeared on this side of the globe, at Havana, and in the interior of Cuba is raging violently.

Telegraphic communication has at last been established between this country and the East Indies. Despatches have passed between the President of the United States, and the Viceroy of India, in Hindostan.

In Mexico, the revolutionists are again on the war path. All the western part of the country is in commotion, and contributions are being levied upon the citizens to support the rebel bands who defy the central government.

The Earl of Clarenden, Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the British Ministry, died suddenly in London on the 26th ult., aged 70. He was one of the ablest diplomatists in England, and was the statesman who conducted with Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the celebrated correspondence upon the Alabama claims.

The ex-Queen of Spain has abdicated in favor of her son, the Prince of the Asturias. It is but an empty formality, however, as her ex-Majesty having been driven from her throne has nothing to abdicate.

The Emperor Napoleon has declined to permit the return of the Orleans princes to France. He thinks the time not yet arrived for that step, and is supported in his views by popular opinion throughout the Empire.

The Heated Term.

Oh for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers!
Oh for an iceburg or two to control!
Oh for a vale which at midday the dew cumbers!
Oh for a pleasure trip up to the Pole!

Oh for a little one story thermometer,
With nothing but Zeros all ranged in a row!
Oh for a big double-barrelled hygrometer,
To measure this moisture that rolls from my brow!

Oh that this cold word were twenty times colder!
(That's irony red hot it seemeth to me.)
Oh for a turn of its dreaded cold shoulder!
Oh what a comfort an ague would be!

Oh for a grotto to typify Heaven,
Scooped in the rock under cotarast vast!
Oh for a winter of discontent even!
Oh for wet blankets judiciously cast!

Oh for a soda fount spouting up boldly,
From every hot lamp post against the hot sky!
Oh for proud maiden to look on me coldly,
Freezing my soul with a glance of her eye!

Then oh for a draught from a cup of "cold pizen!"
And oh for a resting place in the cold grave!
With a bath in the [illegible] shadow lies on,
And deepens the chill of its dark-running wave!

Look Here.

We call the attention of our friends and the nominating Conventions in particular, to the following notice of an address issued by the Conservative members of the House of Representatives and Senate of the United States.

They say, that upon the Legislatures elected this year nearly a third of the U. S. Senate depends. The character of the next Congress depends upon the fall elections.

They have strong reasons to hope for a favorable result, and they beg their Southern fellow-citizens not to risk its loss *by electing persons who cannot take the test oath,* or are under disabilities imposed by the 15th amendment. *They will certainly be excluded.*

We have warned our people against nominating banned men time and again, and we now reiterate the warnihg, backed as it is by those who know what they say, and mean every word of it. We must go to work and work hard, but we must also have men that can take their seats, if elected, without a long and tedious strife.

Look out for Them.

The following, which we got under a frank from the Treasury Department of the United States, has been sent to all the bankers and brokers on this continent:—*Sentinel.*

UNITED STATES NOTES, SERIES OF 1869.

Two thousand notes, of ten dollars each, from No. H3,530,001* to No. H3,532,000*, both inclusive, were stolen from the Treasury. No $10 notes, of a number higher than H3,236,000* have been issued.

Please look out for the stolen Notes. A liberal reward will be paid to any person through whose instrumentality the thief may be detected. Hold parties presenting the stolen Notes, (if suspicions attach to them) and in any case of presentation notify

G. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer U. S.

Washington, June 14, 1870.

DEFEAT OF THE INCOME TAX.—The Senate has, by a vote of 34 to 23, decided to strike the income tax out of the House bill. As this is a two-third vote it is thought it will result in the final defeat of the measure, though the House voted to retain it in a modified form by over three to one. This action on the part of the Senate will doubtless result in the defeat of the whole tax bill, as the shortness of the time before adjournment and the pressure of other business will prevent its being considered in committee and acted on by both Houses of Congress. In the meantime the present income tax expires by limitation on the 1st of next January. Its renewal was urged by President Grant in his annual message, and also by Secretary Boutwell, and the Commissioner of the Revenue. The Northern press is jubilant over what it considers the final death of the law.

A HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A CHILD EATEN BY A PANTHER.—We learn that a horrible affair took place last week on the Middle Fork river, in Randolph county, some fifteen or twenty miles from Beverly. Two little boys, aged ten and six years, sons of Mr. Samuel Cuerence, went out in the evening to drive home the cows. When but a short distance from the house they were attacked by a very large panther.—The elder boy immediately gathered up the younger one in his arms, but the panther seized him and tore him loose. The boy seeing thathe could not save his little brother ran to the house. The father hastened back with him, and when he got to the spot, found his child almost entirely devoured.—*Parkersburg (W. Va.) Gazette.*

THE SUMAC TRADE.—Within the last year or two the State of Virginia has realized several million of dollars from the leaves of the Sumac, something entirely new with her as a commercial article. We learn that this bush is to be found quite abundantly in this section, and we are glad to see that proper attention is being directed to it. T. N. White, of this place, this morning advertises for a million of pounds, and as it can be gathered by children, it would be found profitable employment. Attention paid to this would doubtless afford a source of revenue that would add largely to the trade of this section, and would be of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes.—*Norfolk Paper.*

The Senatorial Convention.

On Saturday, 18th June, delegates from Surry and Yadkin Counties met in Convention at Rockford for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

On motion of Joseph Dobson, Esq., W. W. Wolff of Surry was called to the chair.

J. C. Norman, Esq., moved that R. C. Poindexter of Yadkin and Thos. H. Boyles of Surry be requested to act as Secretaries.

On motion of Joseph Dobson, Esq., a committee of five were appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the Convention. The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen; J. C. Norman and S. W. Roberts of Surry, and J. G. Marler, S. T. Speer and D. A. Martin of Yadkin.

While the Committee were preparing resolutions the Convention was entertained by speeches from H. C. Hampton and Joseph Dobson which were received by the most marked demonstrations of approval. Upon the return of the committee they reported through their chairman, J. G. Marler, the following resolutions:

Resolved 1. That our State Legislation, during the two years just passed, has been unwise, unjust and oppressive; and that it has heaped unnecessary burdens of taxation upon the people.

Resolved 2. That we are opposed to paying debts contracted by corrupt agents in violation of the Constitution of the State.

Resolved 3. That we are in favor of an honest, equal, just and economical administration of our State Government in all its departments, Executive, Legislative and Judicial.

Resolved 4. That the republican party although [illegible] in favor of the removal of disabilities imposed by a certain amendment to the Constitution and to favor the repeal of the Brandy tax, having had a large majority in Congress, have failed to do these things and have therefore proved conclusively that they are not sincere in what they profess.

Resolved 5. That the efforts of Gov. Holden, Senators Pool and Abbott, and all others who have endeavored to procure the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* —our most sacred right—are unwise, unpatriotic, and dangerous to the liberty of the citizen, and their purpose being, in our opinion, to promote their own partisan and selfish ends, deserve the condemnation of all good and patriotic men.

Resolved 6. That our voice is for peace and a strict obedience to law and order; that we express our condemnation of all outbreaks and attempts at mob law and violence, believing that all such are highly prejudicial to the good order and well being of society and greatly injurious to the prosperity of our country.

Resolved 7. That the right of suffrage of the colored race having been established by the constitution of the State, and made uniform throughout the Union by the amendment of the Constitution of the United States, it is no longer a subject of controversy; there is no disposition on our part to disturb it and we invite them to co-operate with us in upholding the interests and promoting the prosperity of the State.

N. H. Gwyn, Esq., moved the adoption of the resolutions which was unanimously carried.

J. C. Norman, Esq., moved that Andrew C. Cowles, Esq., of Yadkin, be declared the nominee of the convention, which was carried by acclamation.

On motion a committee of three consisting of Messrs J. G. Marler, R. C. Poindexter and Thomas H. Boyles, were appointed to inform him of his nomination.

Mr. Dobson urged upon members of the Convention to use their efforts in extending the circulation of the Mount Airy *News*; that it was the first paper ever started in Surry although it was one of the oldest counties in the State; that they should patronize *home institutions*; give to the *News* a liberal support, and make it a worthy and efficient organ in promoting the interests of our section of the State.

The proceedings of the Convention throughout were of the most pleasant, harmonious character, and the success of our candidate is regarded as certain.

It was ordered that the proceedings be published in the Mount Airy *News* and that the Salem *Press*, Winston *Sentinel*, Greensboro *Patriot* and *Old North State* copy. A vote of thanks having been returned to the chairman and Secretaries, the Convention then adjourned.

W. W. WOLFF, Chairman.

R. C. POINDEXTER, } Secretaries.
THOMAS H. BOYLES, }

GENERAL NEWS.

At a sale of unclaimed packages which took place in Petersburg, Va., last Friday, one was found by the purchaser to contain charcoal another a Confederate uniform, and still another, a skeleton!

Vermont has the champion national bank president. He is ninety-six years old and rides seventeen miles to and from his bank every day.

There was a shower of meteoric bodies upon the farm of Mr. Thomas McCorkle, near Lexington, Va., one day last week. When upon the ground, they looked like melted lead poured out.

There are in the United States 3,867 stills for the distillation of brandy from fruits. Virginia has 962, New Jersey 192, New York 99, Ohio 89, Pennsylvania 60, Massachussetts 38, and the remainder are in the other States and territories.

The late hot weather has had a bad effect upon the temper of the Richmond, Va., people. Two or three duels among well-known public men are spoken of as in a fair way to come off. Ought not let their angry passions rise.

At an election some days since, for school trustees, at Newberry, C. H., South Carolina, three companies of colored militia were on duty all day at the polls, with fixed bayonets. Think of that, ye lovers of free elections!

James Gordon Bennett, of the *N. Y. Herald*, and Horace Greeley of the *Tribune*, are both dangerously ill. Mr. Bennett is not expected to live, and Mr. Greeley's condition is such that his friends are no longer permitted access to him.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1870.

GEO. WALTER SITES, -- EDITOR.

Any person procuring five new yearly subscribers, will be entitled to a sixth copy.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
HON. WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
OF MECKLENBURG.

FOR CONGRESS,
HON. JAMES M. LEACH,
OF DAVIDSON.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

Hon. J. M. LEACH, will address his fellow-citizens on the issues of the day, at the following times and places:

Mt. Airy, Monday, 11th July,
Francisco, Tuesday, 12th July,
Danbury, Wednesday, 13th July,
Stoneville, Rockingham, Thursday, July 14
Madison, " Friday, July 15.
Ruffin Station, " Saturday, July 16.
Yanceyville, Caswell, Monday July 18.
Leesburg, Tuesday, July 19.
Roxboro, Wednesday, July 20
Fox's Store, Randolph, Friday July 22.
Friendship, Guilford, Saturday July 23.
Kernersville, Forsyth, Monday, July 25.

*** Raleigh *Sentinel* please copy.

The people, without distinction of party, race, or color, are invited to attend.

Our Platform.

There seems to be some misapprehension in the minds of a few of our more recent subscribers as to the platform and principles upon which we have entered the present campaign. It is desirable that there should be no misunderstanding upon the subject. There is no reason whatever that there should be. Consequently we have republished upon our first page the Address issued by the Conservative members of the late Legislature to the people of North Carolina, which address embraces the political opinions and establishes the platform of that portion of our fellow-citizens who have turned their backs upon the past and resolved upon the overthrow of radicalism within our borders. We sustain, without exception or qualification, the views set forth in that able and patriotic document. We believe, with the Warrenton *Gazette*, and with every Conservative and liberal journal in the State, that the entire equality of all American citizens as to their civil and political rights has been definitively settled by the Constitution and the Laws, to which all good citizens are disposed to yield obedience. The opponents of radicalism do not design to interfere with the privileges thus conferred by the laws of the land upon all of our people. Even if they wished to do, they are utterly powerless in that respect. The charge so unhesitatingly made and persisted in by the radicals in their presses and upon the stump that the Conservatives will put the colored man back into slavery as soon as they once regain power, is false and slanderous, intended only to mislead the colored man, and keep him bound fast in the chains of party slavery. We believe that all good citizens ought to endeavor to extinguish, if possible, the animosities between the two races into which our Southern population is divided, and to maintain the rights of all, as well as peace, harmony and good-will among them.

The profligacy and extravagance of the radical party in the late Legislature, its diversion of the school-fund from its legitimate purposes, its invasions of the constitution, its unwise and mischievous legislation, and its efforts to suppress investigation as to fraud and knavery, deserve the severest censure of all honest men. These things are patent to the people. They cannot be smothered under howls about loyalty, or excused because they were committed by the friends of the administration.

The efforts of Gov. Holden to perpetuate his rapidly waning power by the introduction of military rule into the State, at a cost of *two hundred thousand dollars per month* to our tax-payers, and to induce Congress to pass oppressive acts of legislation upon our people, were flagrant violations of his oaths and duties. These assertions were made on his part from considerations of party policy, and with no view to the public good. The people intend to hold him to a stern account, and will yet award to him the just price of his treason to their interests.

Did we have the space in this article, we might allude to various specifications in the long bill of impeachment which North Carolina has preferred against her plunderers. We might speak of the Penitentiary swindle, the issue of millions of our State bonds to irresponsible men, without one dollar of security, the alteration in the School Bill, giving to certain parties a wide latitude for fat contracts at the expense of our tax-payers; the recent sales of the swamp lands at an enormous sacrifice, and without complying with the terms of the law—all these, and many other facts have caused radicalism to stink in the nostrils of the people, who, without stopping aside for other issues, have accepted the Legislative address as their guide in this campaign, and endorsed its views in regard to retrenchment and reform. In this sign we conquer.

A Far-Fetched Issue.

The *Advocate*, in its last issue, knowing that it dare not undertake to defend the extravagance and corruptions of the present State administration, attempts to divert the attention of its readers from such damaging topics by drawing a comparison between the mileage charged by the Congress of 1859, and that charged by the Congress of last year—the former having been a Democratic and the latter a Republican Congress. This attempt of the *Advocate* to draw discredit upon the Conservative party of to-day is about as lame a thing as the reply of the Irishman, who had just been convicted of stealing his neighbor's pocket-book. Said the Judge to him:

"Now, Pat, tell me how you came to do this thing."

"Bless yer honor's sowl," was the reply, "my grandfather lost his leg eleven years ago by a railroad accident."

What under the sun the Conservative of North Carolina in 1870, has to do with the National Democratic party of eleven years ago is more than we can divine. That the Radical party has among its leaders a great many who were shining Democratic lights in 1859, is too evident for further discussion. Besides Governor Holden, Judge Bodman, who was Breckinridge and Lane elector in 1860, Judge Settle, Judge Dick, Gen. Brogden, Gen. Clingman, and so on to the end of the chapter. We assert that the radical party of to-day has absorbed the worst elements of *all* the old parties, while the better elements of those old parties have found refuge in a liberal Conservatism.

Let us look, however, for a moment at this mileage business. It is charged that more than double the amount paid last year for mileage to a Republican Congress was paid to the Congress of 1859. We have not examined the records, and will accept the statement of our neighbor, although with several grains of allowance. It must be remembered, however, that eleven years ago there were not the same facilities for reaching Washington city, especially from the great West and the Pacific slope, that now exist. We had no railroad then reaching to San Francisco, nor were there as many lines of travel over the Western States as there are now. Eleven years ago, it was a toilsome and lengthy journey for many Western and Pacific members to get to Washington. Stage coaches, steamboats and horse-back travelling were the best modes of conveyance to be had at that time. It is no wonder then that the cost of travelling was so much greater than it is at present. Such being the true state of the case, we are surprised that our neighbor could not have discovered a few points upon which to dilate with much better advantage to its party, and credit to itself.

We again urge our friends not to be drawn away from a contemplation of the ruinous acts of the present State administration in North Carolina, by any of this far fetched talk of what was done in Washington eleven years ago. We have no more to do with it, than we have to do with the man in the moon. We have taxation all around us, imposed upon us by the wicked extravagance of the radical leaders, and this taxation is what we have to break down. It never will be broken down by a continued endorsement of the men whose prodigality and corruption caused it all.

Will the *Advocate* give us its views, not about the mileage of Congress eleven years ago, but about the Penitentiary swindle, the sale of the Swamp-Lands, the alteration in the School Bill, the Governor's standing army, the unconstitutional and disgraceful railroad appropriations, and all the other reckless acts of its party in this State? These are matters of great interest to our people.

Just now, *a few weeks before the election*, the brandy distillers have been somewhat relieved from the operations of the iniquitous law which crushed them. Do you see the point? The law itself has *not been repealed*; the regulations based upon it have only been modified and can be changed back again by the Commissioner at any time. If we want to get rid of this radical law, we must all do what we can to get rid of the radical law makers. That is the only way to manage this thing.

Hon. William M. Shipp, the anti-radical candidate for Attorney General of this State, has issued an address to the people of North Carolina, which we shall have the pleasure of laying before our readers in our next issue. It is a calm and conciliatory document, breathing nothing but the most devoted love for his native State and a desire to do all that lies in his power to avert the evils which threaten us. The address appears in the Charlotte *Democrat* of the 5th inst., and reached us too late for publication in this issue. We shall speak of it again.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the word "gallon," as used in that part of the act of April 10, 1869, defining wholesale and retail liquor dealers, shall hereafter be construed as meaning *wine gallon*; whether applied to distilled spirits or other liquors, regardless of the proof of the spirits sold.

Be it remembered that Gen. Leach proposed to the Republican candidate for Congress to canvass together in this campaign, so that all men could hear and decide between them. His efforts, however, have been defeated. There are three against one. The Republican candidate had no notion of being routed by Gen. Leach upon the stump, so he secured the company of three Republican speakers to consume all the time on the days of his appointments, so as to avoid any reply from our candidate. If this is not a sad confession of weakness on the part of Gen. Scott, we are at a loss to give it a suitable name.

The radical candidates for office, the office holders, and their *strikers*, have been practicing the "war whoop" for some time past. They were hard at it long before the opening of the campaign, and have become almost as proficient in the niceties of the yell, as Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, or any other respectable "whooper." They ought to see, however, that whenever they shout aloud at some public gathering they are quietly laughed at for their pains by a people who do not intend to be humbugged any longer. They know very well that when they are approached individually, they are told they ought to be ashamed of themselves for trying to impose upon their fellow-citizens by holding up dead issues before them, and endeavoring to hide from them the "living present." We have to do with the present with an eye to the future—the past is irrevocably gone. The great and paramount object *now*, is to hurl from their high places those who are sucking the very life-blood out of us, and taking by way of taxation and enormous fees what little has been left us. We tell these war-shriekers to stop wasting their breath upon what is past and gone, but to tell us how we are going to avoid the high taxes of next year which have been left us as a precious legacy by the late radical Legislature.

The *Standard* is very anxious that the Conservative candidates for Congress in the 4th District shall canvass together with the Republican candidates. It urges it in almost every issue, and although the earnestness of that journal is not always an evidence of its sincerity, still we believe it to be sincere in this respect. We allude to the matter only to ask the *Standard* why it has not urged the same thing upon the candidates of its party in this District? If it is right and proper in the 4th District, it is none the less so in this District. Gen. Leach urged such a canvass upon his opponent, but could not obtain it. The Republicans are going over this District in a gang, on purpose to prevent our candidate from having an opportunity to speak on the same days and at the same places with them. They are afraid of Gen. Leach, and the people know it.

His Excellency, the Governor, accompanied by a number of his political friends, has been on a visit to Washington City, the nett results of which appear to have been the ordering of two additional companies of U. S. troops to this State. The people will be delighted to hear this, especially the people of those counties where these Federal soldiers are to be stationed, as we presume they will have to pay the bill. The people are always delighted at everything which increases their taxes. It is one of their happy peculiarities to be at all times "able, and willing to pay." The Governor's military proceedings have about finished the radical party in this section of the State. The reckless acts of the Legislature had brought it already to death's door, and these war measures have been like a dose of "cold pizen" to a dying man.

The *Advocate*, of last week, positively denies the soft impeachment preferred by us against certain gentlemen of this place, and calls for the proof. We never proposed to discuss the matter with our neighbor, in a single glance at our article will show, but, agreeably to our promise accompanying the charge, we have furnished the gentleman who are more intimately interested in the affair than our neighbor can possibly be, with the name of our author and all the information in our possession, as we were authorized to do. If these gentlemen feel disposed to gratify the curiosity of the *Advocate*, they have an undoubted right to do so, and we cannot have the slightest shadow of an objection to their exercise of that right.

Poor men, both white and colored, should not forget that if farmers and manufacturers were not so severely taxed, and their means swallowed up in this way, they would be enabled to employ them more freely, and pay them better wages.

Poor men should remember that before the radical party came into power in this country, they paid less than one-half for everything they eat, drink and wear than they are compelled to pay now; and it all comes from radical extravagance and taxation.

Alaric, the Goth, was the scourge of the nations, and when he died he was buried beneath the waters so that no man knows his grave to this day. The radical party is the scourge of North Carolina; let us all go to work from now until August, and give it as complete a burial.

We learn from the Raleigh *Standard* that an order has been issued by the Penitentiary Commission, authorizing the Deputy Warden to receive all convicts sentenced for *three* years or longer, until further notice. The Sheriffs of the various counties having convicts so sentenced can take them to the Penitentiary at once. There are now 168 convicts in the prisons, several of whom will be discharged within a few months, during which period their terms of imprisonment will have expired. The reasons given by the *Standard* for the inability of the Commission to receive convicts for a shorter term than three years, seem to us sufficiently fair and unexceptionable under the circumstances, only we could have wished the circumstances a little different. The reasons referred to are these: "The Commissioners are limited in the number of cell-houses. Only a definite number can be employed by them; and, further, the means at their command for the several purposes of their commission are so limited in amount as to make it impossible for them to take charge of all the convicts of the state." All of which signifies that additional appropriations will be required, and heavier taxes imposed upon the people, in order to complete the Penitentiary.

The Committee on Indian affairs in the U. S. Senate, reported a bill on the 4th inst., to provide for the removal of the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina to the Cherokee lands west of the Mississippi river. Wonder what the Cherokees have been doing? Why cannot Congress let them alone? It looks as if there was another big job on hand somewhere. The Indians on our western border are quiet, peaceable and industrious, earning their bread by the sweat of their brows, and living on lands to which they have a clear title. We do not believe they have any desire to go West of the Mississippi; or, if they have, they have been cajoled into it by speculators and others who have cast envious eyes upon their fair possessions, and want to get them without a fair consideration.

Before the radical show commenced, Wednesday last, a couple of the performing elephants were led around town by their temporary keepers for the purpose of getting up a little enthusiasm among the "lukewarm." Dr. Wheeler had Mr. Phillips in charge, while Mr. Starbuck had especial care of Gen Scott. The only effect it had was to satisfy the curiosity of those who merely wanted to see what Mr. Phillips looked like, and who, having seen him, did not think it worth while to waste time going to the Court-House for that purpose. This may account, in part, for the moderate crowd present. It is bad policy for showmen to exhibit their whole menagerie on the streets, if they desire to get a full house when the show comes off.

Poor men, both white and colored, should not forget that they pay heavy taxes as well as everybody else. Every thing they buy is taxed, and the merchant puts the amount of the tax on the price, as a matter of course. They cannot buy a hat, or a pair of shoes, a yard of cloth or calico, a plough, a hoe, or even a poor, little pitiful box of matches that they don't have to pay a tax upon the purchase, which is included in the price.

Our farmers, our mechanics, and our laboring men must not forget that although our State is reeling blindly under an enormous debt incurred, in most part, by the recklessness and criminality of the late Legislature, although taxation is eating like a cancer into the very vitals of the body politic, yet Governor Holden harries on with his costly military arrangements, and is, without cause save his own ambition, daily adding thousands of dollars to the burdens of the people.

People must not forget that the radical party taxes them from infancy to old age —from the cradle to the grave. The little cots they sleep in when they are babies are taxed, and then they are taxed for everything that can be imagined all through their lives, until they sleep in their coffins—and *they* are taxed too.

By referring to the proceedings of the 35th Senatorial District nominating Convention published in another column, it will be seen that A. C. Cowles, Esq., has received the nomination for Senator from Yadkin and Surry. The radicals will have to step aside when this redoubtable champion steps fairly into the arena with thoughts that breathe and words that burn.

It was funny to hear Gen. Scott assert on Wednesday that the modification of the tax on brandy was a Republican measure, when it is so well known that the Republican party imposed the tax in the first place, that it had already been opposed by the Conservatives as being destructive of our interests, and was hardly modified only because the rads discovered that it was driving thousands from their party.

Our radical friends held a meeting at High Point on Tuesday, at which several of their big guns made a noise. There was quite a full attendance of Conservatives, who busied themselves taking quiet notes, and in preparing ammunition for the campaign. These meetings of the radical office-holders and office-seekers are doing incalculable service to our cause.

The Radical Meeting.

Our radical friends cannot complain of the reception accorded their speakers at the Court-House in Winston on Wednesday last by the citizens of Forsyth. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the skies during the morning, and the heavy shower which fell just before the hour set for the meeting, the Court-House was comfortably filled at the appointed time by quite a throng of Republicans and Conservatives about equally divided, eager to hear the gentlemen from Raleigh, and their old friend from Greensboro. We do not think that at any time the auditors numbered less than 150, old and young, white and colored, though individuals were going and coming continually. Quite a respectable audience for so inauspicious a day!

We reached the Court-House shortly after Mr. R. C. Badger, of Raleigh, had taken the floor, and found him deep in the mysteries and miseries of Kuklaxiem. For awhile, we thought the young gentleman—and such a son of such a sire—had kuklux on the brain, and felt charitably disposed towards him, considering his vagaries, to a certain degree, involuntary. He announced that the administration intended to wipe out these midnight marauders, with all of which we heartily agreed, provided they possess more than a mythical existence. He announced, too, in a very emphatic manner, that the administration intended to sustain itself, to which we also agreed, provided it will do so in a legitimate and constitutional manner, but we are not willing that it shall call out troops, at a heavy expense to our people, and attempt to carry an election by force and intimidation on the plea that it wants to sustain itself. Any administration that has to maintain itself in that way ought to be driven from power, and the sooner the better. Mr. Badger also spoke of the intention of his newly embraced party to establish a system of free schools, etc., just as if that had not been done by parties before the war, and had not been irrevocably incorporated into the principles of every party in the State for years past. Mr. Badger tried manfully to make a few points, but ignobly failed. He forgot he was talking to an audience of intelligence, and therein mistook his vocation. Neophytes in politics are apt to be rash and foolish.

Hon. S. F. Phillips, the Republican candidate for Attorney General, was then introduced, and delivered an address replete with argument, which, if easily to be demolished, was at once lucid and lightsome. Candor compels us to say that the distinguished gentleman sustained on this occasion his well-won reputation both as a lawyer and orator. He did not descend, in one single instance that we can remember, to the hackneyed diatribes against the fabulous Kuklux so common with the associates of his party, nor did he indulge in coarse allusions calculated to offend the opinions or wound the sensibilities of his auditors. He dealt one or two rough blows at the Conservative party, but rough only because unexpected. They could readily have been parried, had we been fortunate enough to have had a speaker to reply. A large portion of Mr. Phillips' address was devoted to a labored apology for the corruptions of the times, and in panegyrising the Republican party for having done so much in spite of these corruptions. He admitted that the Republican party has been pretty deep in them, but endeavored to saddle part of the blame upon the powerless minority. It was love's labor lost. He candidly acknowledged that he was but a late convert, but forgot to mention that his conversion was synchronous with his nomination. We regret much that Mr. Phillips has formed a coalition with such men as have been ruling the radical party, and ruining the State. If that party had been composed of men like himself—men of talent, worth, amiability, and, as we believe honesty of purpose—it would have been a party worthy the support of any man whose political predilections led him that way. But the truth is that his own lustre only serves to throw into more hideous relief the characters of those with whom he has, in an evil hour, permitted himself to become affiliated. Mr. Phillips, as a man, is worthy of the position to which he aspires; his greatest drawback is the company he is in. Mr. Shipp, our own candidate, is no less worthy the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and no objections as to his political connections can be alleged against him.

Our old acquaintance, Gen. Scott, next addressed the audience. Our space admonishes us to be brief, and we will simply say that his remarks were devoted to an consideration of what had been presented by his predecessors, a few desultory attacks upon the political record of Gen. Leach, which that gentleman soon disposed of yesterday, a stirring appeal to the colored people which the latter only dimly understood, and a general exhortation to all present to vote for Gen. Scott. We can say to Gen. Scott pretty much what we have said to Mr. Phillips. His most grievous fault is that he is in bad company; his hope is that he *will* go away back into the dark ages, and discuss the millenium of Congress, war debts, and all that sort of thing, instead of dealing with the breathing, living issues of the present day. Personally we esteem him as a clever, honest well-meaning gentleman, doomed to certain defeat in August next, and of this fact he seems to have a very vivid presentiment.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL AND STATE ITEMS.

RADICAL MEETING.—Information reaches us that there was a slim radical gathering at Chalk Level in this county on Saturday last, which was addressed by Dr. Wm. H. Wheeler and Sheriff Masten, and perhaps others. The Sheriff, we are told, uttered the war-whoop which he has been styly practicing of late, but somehow or other the "braves" were lukewarm. Heavy taxes are enough to make anybody lukewarm. We understand that he also tried to explain the Governor's military arrangements, and intimated that affairs had gotten to such a pitch in this country that a certain class of evil-doers could not be convicted of their crimes! It is gratifying to us to know that such talk as this no longer has any effect upon a people whose eyes have been opened. Cock-and-bull stories about ghosts, and kuklux, and spirit-rappers don't settle the question as to where our people are going to get the money to pay the enormous taxes which are looming up before them in the near distance, and for which they have to thank the radical leaders. It is not this summer's tax which hurts so very badly, for the radicals were cunning enough to arrange all that with an especial eye to the election. But there are obligations to be met, and which were recklessly incurred by the late radical legislature, which will require heavier taxes next time, unless, indeed, a Conservative legislature is elected, and it can, in its wisdom, find some means of undoing the mischief of the past.

THRILLING AND CHOICE MUSIC.—Yesterday afternoon, in order that the Salem (N. C.) Band, then in this city, on its return from Davidson College, should be appropriately recognized, the Charlotte Brass Band assembled at the sound of the Bugle, under its well educated leader, Mr. Frank Andrews, and cheered the visiting Band with several selections of popular airs, which were most admirably performed. The impression produced was that the Charlotte Brass Band is a model, and stands second to no other Musical Band in the State.

The Salem Band had called upon Gov. Vance, whom they did titillate, and were no doubt titillated too, for they appeared to be in a merry mood, on a regular 'buss. Three cheers from our Charlotte boys, a response from Salem band, with a song, closed the interesting scenes of the occasion. Clever fellows. We hope they all "Got home quite early in the morning."—*Charlotte Courier.*

Early enough, and all safe, but pretty well tired out as far as we could judge, although upon reaching here they drove up through town and around the Court-House, discoursing sweet music in greeting to their friends and in token of their gladness that they were "Home Again." The Band was well pleased with its treatment while absent, and cordially acknowledges the courtesy of their Charlotte brethren; but do you not think, friend *Courier*, that your impressions regarding "models" are somewhat crude? Ours is a musical community, and we have an idea that our Band is a model one—but this is without detracting one iota from the manifold excellencies of the Charlotte and other Bands.

It pains us to announce the death on Monday morning last, at the residence of his father, near Salem, of Dr. Clarke T. Stafford, son of John M. Stafford, Esq. There is something peculiarly sad in the fate of this young man. He had suffered since his infancy from organic disease of the heart, and through all the years of his childhood, his youth and his early manhood, a shadow stalked at his side and drove away his sunshine. Though his hold upon life was frail as the slender thread of a gossamer, yet hope was not denied him, and he labored with a student's devotion to build up for himself a noble and a useful life. But a short while since he was graduated, with due honor, by one of the prominent medical colleges at the North, and returned to his home to cast but a few yearning looks upon the toilsome professional path he had chosen to tread, and then—to die! To die at the early age of twenty-three, leaving behind him only a gentle memory of what he was, and the crushed hopes of what he might have been.

Some weeks ago, Mrs. Sarah Crews, wife of Herman Crews of this county, fell from a foot-log, while crossing a small stream, dislocating her shoulder, and fracturing a forearm in two places. Notwithstanding her advanced age, she being 71, the old lady is now improving and is apparently in a fair way to recover from her injuries.

The scorching weather of last week wound up on Saturday evening last with an old fashioned thunder storm, which fell into a settled and soaking rain. Sunday and Monday were wet enough in all conscience and the atmosphere is now sensibly improved.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.—The Third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Railroad Company will be held in Winston on Thursday the 28th inst.

No demonstration here on the "4th of July."

DIED.

In this place, on Monday, the 4th inst., Mrs. THEODOSIA SHUMAN, relict of *Dr.* T. F. Shuman, aged 66 years.

In this place, on Monday, the 4th inst., THEODORE PRENT, infant son of Joseph H. and Julia E. Stockton, aged 6 months and 28 days.

On Muddy Creek, in this county, on the 1st inst., of whooping cough, LELA, daughter of James H. and Emily Conrad, aged about 4 years.

Meeting of Agricultural Society.

WINSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 2d.

The Society met at the Court-House at two o'clock, and was called to order by the President, H. W. Fries.

The Secretary, E. A. Vogler, being absent, G. M. Mathes was requested to act in his stead.

A motion was made to amend Section 5 of the Constitution, changing the time of the meeting of the Society from the "First" to the "Second" Saturday of each month.

The following were added to the By-Laws of the Society:

1. That all propositions to amend or alter the Constitution of this Society must be submitted in writing.

2. That it shall be the duty of the President of this Society, on taking his seat, to deliver an Inaugural Address.

On motion, Z. G. Hege was appointed by the President to raise a subscription for the purpose of procuring blank books for the Society.

The following resolutions was adopted:

That the President appoint three members of this Society to report by next regular meeting, in writing or verbally, the most suitable manner of preparing land for wheat, and the most approved method of seeding.

The President appointed Henry Hart, Samuel B. Staubel and A. E. Conrad.

The following resolution was adopted:

That the President appoint some one to receive orders from the members of this Society for the purpose of procuring seeds and fertilizers at cost, and carriage. Vogler, Esq.

On motion the President and Secretary were authorized to open books to receive subscriptions for the purpose of holding a Fair, and to open correspondence with the Church authorities or others to buy or lease suitable grounds.

On motion, the Society adjourned.

William Stimpson, colored, originally from Guilford county, was committed to jail in Raleigh on the 30th inst., upon the charge of robbing the dwelling house of Mrs. Nancy Bunn, of Wake county, and also of violating her person. A young lady, who was in the house at the time, made her escape from the fellow's clutches.

A colored woman, named Amy Whitaker, gave birth to a living child, on an open lot in Raleigh, on the night of the 29th ult., and subsequently decamped, leaving the infant there. It was taken care of by an old woman living in the vicinity. What ought to be done with the loving mother?

A druggist, Mr. N. H. Callum, living at the Company's Shops, while walking in his sleep one night last week, went to the top of his house, stepped off, and broke his arm.

On Friday last, Alfred Rochell, of Wake county was drowned by falling face foremost into a small spring branch where he had stopped to wash himself. It is supposed he was seized with a fit while washing, and was unable to rise after falling.

In the case of ex-Supervisor Bennett, recently on trial at Raleigh, on the charge of exacting money from distillers in this State during his official career, the jury failed to agree. They were out sixty hours, and stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. It is believed that the jury were tampered with, and Judge Brooks remanded the prisoner for another trial.

There has been a "speck of war" between Major Hearne of the Tarboro *Carolinian*, and Capt Riggs, of the *Southerner*. Correspondence long and spicy, ugly words used, but "nothing more." Bad business, gentlemen; you will never break down radical rule by quarrelling among yourselves.

L. H. Bowden, of Wilmington, fell out of bed on Friday morning last, and dislocated his collar-bone.

Henry Casey, of Buncombe county, on Tuesday week last, killed one of the largest wolves ever seen in that part of the State. He was three feet high, and measured five feet from snout to tail-tip. Several other wolves were seen at the same time, but escaped.

The prospect of affairs on the Western N. C. R. R., says the *Citizen*, is growing more encouraging. Hon. N. W. Woodfin has returned from Washington, and considers the situation improving. Iron is now being shipped from New York to Wolf Creek, and the Treasurer has his hands on $150,000.

The following named persons received discharges in Bankruptcy on the 27th ult. O. T. Foard and Jesse D. Click, of Iredell; J. C. Roseman and John D. Brown, of Rowan; and J. Stillwell of Union.

A convention will be held in Charlotte, on to-morrow, 9th inst, to nominate a Conservative candidate for the State Senate in place of Hon. Z. B. Vance, declined.

The Greensboro *Patriot* learns that a colored woman beat a small child of Gen. W. L. Scott so severely last week, that at one time its life was despaired of. No arrest. What is the inference?

A negro man named Anthony Minga, having been detected in a theft by another negro named John Crudrup, waylaid the latter a short while ago in Franklin county, and beat his brains out with a stone. The murderer has been arrested and committed to jail.

The residence of Dr. T. J. Corpening, in Statesville, was invaded by a flash of lightning on Friday last, upsetting a couple of children, and a chair or two, smashing a clock on the mantle piece, breaking an oil lamp, and playing other queer antics. No other harm done.

Hon. G. W. Brooks, Judge of the U. S. District Court of N. C., has appointed special terms of said Court, one at Salisbury, to commence on the 1st of August next, and one at Morganton to commence on the 15th of August.

The Republicans of the 2d Congressional District have nominated R. C. Thomas, of Craven, as their candidate for the next Congress, and James Dixon, of Green, to supply the vacancy in the present Congress, occasioned by the death of Mr. Heaton.

To Distillers of Fruit.

We are under obligations to Asst. Assessor Lemly of this District, and to Mr. H. N. Snow of Greensboro, for copies of the new regulations just issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, for the distillation of brandy from peaches, apples or grapes exclusively. The modifications in the late regulations are of such a character as to be exceedingly gratifying to our people, as they will now have something of a chance to make a few dollars out of their orchards this year. How long the regulations will be permitted to remain as modified is a matter that will depend in a great measure upon the political necessities of the dominant party; but we presume no further change will be made this year. The following are the main points in the terms required from the distiller, which we take from the circular of instructions issued by the Assessor of the 4th District:

1st. Every still in the possession of any person and set up must be registered on Form 26, either as being "for use" or "not for use;" and all stills that have not been so registered must be forthwith registered by the person in possession thereof, with the Assistant Assessor. An omission to register incurs a penalty of five hundred dollars.

2d. Every distiller using a still so registered, and intending to use the same for the distillation of brandy, must, before commencing distillation, give notice on Form 27½ to the Assessor through the Assistant Assessor of his intention to distil.

3d. On receipt of notice, Form 27½, the Assessor, with the aid of his designated Assistant, will proceed to make a careful survey of such still or stills.

4th. After the completion of such survey, and before the commencement of distillation, each distiller shall make and execute a bond on Form 30½, and with at least two sureties to be approved by the Assessor. The penal sum of said bond shall not be less than double the amount of tax on the spirits that can be distilled in his distillery during a period of thirty days, as ascertained by the survey, and in no case shall such bond be for a less sum than five hundred dollars.

Distillers of brandy, producing less than one hundred and fifty barrels annually, are required to pay a special tax of fifty dollars per annum, and every such distiller producing more than one hundred barrels of forty proof gallons each within the year, shall pay an additional tax of four dollars for each barrel over one hundred barrels.

A party commencing business in August will pay $37.50 special tax and four dollars per barrel for every barrel in excess of seventy-five barrels, or a party commencing in September will pay $33.33 special tax and four dollars for every barrel in excess of 66⅔ barrels.

Every distiller from fruit must provide himself with a book in accordance with Form No. 25½, in which he shall, from day to day, make or cause to be made a true and exact entry of the hours between which the still is operated each day; the kind, quantity, and conditions of the fruits used; the number of times each still has been boiled off during each day, and the quantity of singlings and of brandy produced thereby; which book must be always kept open to the inspection of any revenue officer. Severe penalties are provided in the law for making false entry in such book, or for fraudulently altering any entry made therein, or for omitting to make or have made the entries required.

Distillers are at liberty to procure the book in any way they see fit. All the foregoing requirements must be complied with by the distiller before the Assessor can approve his bond, and the distiller must not commence work at his distillery before the bond is approved and the special tax paid.

On completing the process of distillation, the distiller must draw the brandy distilled by him into casks, each of not less capacity than ten gallons, wine measure, and must retain the same at the designated place of deposit at the distillery until the tax is paid thereon and the tax stamps attached thereto.

Severe penalties are provided in the law for altering, changing, consuming, or removing the spirits before the tax is paid thereon and the tax stamps attached thereto.

On or before the 25th day of each month, the distiller shall notify the Collector of his district, on Form A, stating the probable number of packages of brandy that will be distilled by him within the month, and probable number of wine gallons, with his request to have the same gauged and marked; and on the receipt of such notice, and after the last day of the month, the Collector shall cause the brandy produced during the month to be gauged, proved, and marked by a gauger, who, upon the order of the Collector, shall proceed at once to gauge, prove, and mark each package at the distillery or designated place of deposit; and shall cut upon the bung stave of each package the wine gallons, the proof, and the proof gallons; and shall cut or burn on the head of each cask the name of such distiller, the district, the serial number of the cask and kind of spirits, &c. The gauge, on completing each inspection, shall immediately make report thereof, in triplicate, on Form 591, and sign the same, delivering one copy thereof to the distiller, and transmitting one copy thereof to the Assessor and one to the Collector of the district.

Immediately on the receipt of such return from the gauger, and on or before the tenth day of each month, the distiller shall make a return, in triplicate, on Form 15, which return shall be signed by the distiller and sworn to by him before the Assistant Assessor, and shall be transmitted to the Assessor. On payment of the tax upon the brandy, (fifty cents per gallon) as shown in the gauger's report, the Collector shall prepare tax paid stamps of the proper denomination, with all the blanks filled up, and deliver to the distiller.

Upon the receipt from the Collector of the tax paid stamp, the distiller shall affix the same to the packages in a secure and permanent manner, by fastening the same upon the head of the packages, at the place previously designated by the gauger, and by driving tacks, one in each corner, one in the centre, and at each side of the stamp, making not less than seven in number; and shall cancel the same by writing across the face of the stamp his name, &c.

The brandy, when put up, marked, and stamped as required, may be disposed of by the distillers by sale or otherwise, at the place of manufacture, in the original casks or packages to which the tax stamps are affixed. Distillers desiring to retain the brandy for their own consumption, must put it up, mark it, and stamp it, the same as if intended for sale. Under these regulations, it is permissible that a distiller legally authorized may receive either of the fruits, apples, peaches or grapes, or the undistilled products thereof, from another person for the purpose of distillation, returning to that other person all or a part of the brandy produced therefrom. Distillers cannot dispose of the brandy distilled by them in any other than the tax stamped packages, nor at any other place than the place of manufacture.

No assessment for per diem tax will hereafter be made against distillers of brandy from apples, peaches, or grapes exclusively.

A couple of chairs that once belonged to Benedict Arnold, were recently sold at St Johns, New Brunswick, for $1,375 each.

The leaders of the Whiskey Ring have all departed from Washington in high glee, having received assurances that there will be no modification of the whiskey tax or regulations.

All but one of the members of Congress from Wisconsin emphatically declare that they will not accept renominations.

Hon. Joseph Lane is a candidate for the U. S. Senate from Oregon.

The Senate on Friday night last, fixed the income tax at 2½ per cent, to continue for two years longer, with $2,000 to be exempted. This action leaves the matter in such a shape, that in the disagreement between the two Houses, a conference committee will be obliged to retain this tax, though the rate may be fixed at a different figure.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., July, 8 1870.

Bacon, 10 @ 13; Beeswax, 23 @ 30; Butter, 20; Corn, $1 10 @ $1 15; Flour, $3 50 per 100 lbs., retail; Eggs, 12½; Dried Cherries, pitted, 15; Lard 20 @ 25; Wheat, $1 25.

Danville Tobacco Market.

July 5, 1870.

Lugs—Common, 6 to 8, Good, 8 to 10, Fine, 10 to 15, Extra Smoking, 15 to 40.

Leaf—Common, 8 to 10, Good, 10 to 15, Fine, 15 to 20, Yellow Wrappers, 20 to 100.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Gold 12½; Tenn. ex coupons 63½, new 64½; Va. ex coupons 68, new 68½; La. old 77, new 72; Ala. 8s 1 01, 5s 73; Ga. 6s 89, 7s 95; N. C. old 48½, new 27; S. C. old 97, new 90.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

PETERSBURG, VA., July 5.—Bacon, hog round 17 to 18. Flour $7 00 to $8 00. Wheat $1 25 to $1 30. Lard 18 to 20.

Post Office Directory.

Mail Arrangements.

OFFICE HOURS, SUNDAY, FROM 11 A. M., to 2 P. M.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 11, A. M. Closes daily at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday by 1, P. M. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 6 P. M. Closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. Closes every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 12 M. Closes every Friday, at 12½ P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 8 P. M. Closes every Saturday at 6 A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday by 7 P. M. Closes every Friday at 8 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1870.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Rebecca Cecil, Miss Mary J. Farabee, Miss Emar Kerney, Miss Julan C. Long, Miss Luseana Riding, Mrs. Elizabeth Swaim, Miss Susca Smiditd, Mrs. Rachel Vest, Mrs. Martha Whicker.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Gaston Blackburn, W. C. Bodenhamer, James Caldwell, W. E. Case, J. L. Craft, James H. Conrad, Preston Dean, Christian Earnest, W. H. Ferguson, Henry Fiddler, W. S. Fishel, S. St. Glascock, Enoch Hyre, G. A. Hauser, J. H. Martin, James Patten, Leander Rominger, Daniel Reece, Sandy Rominger, Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Messrs. F. C. Slappy & Co., B. J. Snider, David Tesh, P. A. Warner, Little B. Whicker, Sam Webb.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STYLE THRESHING MACHINE.

If any persons in this section of country desire to purchase a good

Threshing Machine,

they should call on the undersigned, and examine a new style of Threshing Machine and Horse Power just received by him.

The Thresher and Cleaner is mounted on wheels, does away with the heavy loading and unloading, does its work well, and is considerably cheaper than the Machines heretofore sold by him.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., July 1, 1870.—25-tf.

NOTICE.

Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!

I WILL ATTEND AT

Sides,.....Monday, July 18, 1870.
Hookaville School House, Tues., " 19, "
Old Town,.....Wednesday, " 20, "
Beeches Town,.....Thursday, " 21, "
Blackburn's School House, Friday " 22, "
Benj. Hampton's,.....Saturday, " 23, "
Widow Sarah Clinard's, Monday, " 25, "
John Hasten's,.....Tuesday, " 26, "
Yestel W. Perry's,....Wednesday, " 27, "
Crim's 1st Roads,.....Thursday, " 28, "
Harden Hester's,.....Friday, " 29, "
Crews' School House, Saturday, " 30, "
Salem, (Butner's Hotel,) Mond. Aug. 1, "
Winston,.....Tuesday, " 2, "

For the purpose of receiving the State, County and School tax, now due, for the year 1870, from the tax-payers of Forsyth County. The taxes are as follows:

On $100 valuation. Poll Tax.
State tax, 20 cts. State tax, $1.10
Public School tax, 5 cts. County tax, 60
Penitentiary tax, 5 cts. County School tax, 60
Turnpike Road tax, 14 ct.
County School tax, 20 cts.
County Tax, 20 cts.

M. MASTEN, *Sheriff.*

June 27th, 1870.-25

THE AMERICAN

FRUIT PRESERVING POWDER,

WILL effectually prevent Fermentation and subsequence decay, in all kinds of *Fruits, Tomatoes, Vegetables, Cider*, &c., and preserve them in good and wholesome condition for any length of time, at one-tenth the expense of sugar, saving the loss of sugar. They admit of keeping the fruit, &c., in large glass, earthen, or stoneware vessels, and of using or removing therefrom from time to time as wanted, without fermentation being occasioned by weeks of full exposure to the air.

This is a different preparation from "Spice Solutions," and will not affect the taste of the fruit, if used according to the directions.

One package will preserve sixty-four (64) pounds of fruit. Price $1. Full and explicit directions for using accompany each package, and although the directions with package are full and elaborate, they are simply explained as follows: Prepare the fruit in the same manner as for any of the usual modes of preserving; and add an ounce of the Preserving Powder to each eight pounds of fruit; cook until done enough for immediate use; then remove into any kind of jars, and cork with an ordinary cork, or tie cloth or paper over the top, when the work is done, and the fruit safe for one or two years.

J. L. FULKERSON,
Sole Agent.

Salem, N. C., June 24, 1870. 3m.

Having used the Powders last season with perfect success, I can fully endorse it. Please see "American Agriculturist," page 207, June 1870. J. A. LINEBACK.

AGENTS WANTED—($10 PER DAY) by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO. 24-tf.

$10 A DAY—Business entirely new and honorable. Liberal inducements. Descriptive circulars free. Address J. C. HAND & CO., Biddeford, Me. 24-tf.

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch," (alike on both sides) and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than $50. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than $40 are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 24-tf.

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for $15 or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Pittsburg, Pa., or Boston, Mass. 24-tf.

WILLIAM H. HALL,

GROCER AND CONFECTIONER.

SALEM, N. C.,

At the old stand of James Hall, has now on hand a complete stock of

Cakes, Candies and Confectionery

of all kinds manufactured by himself, together with a fine stock of Family Groceries, carefully selected to suit his trade.

Fresh Candies 20 cents per pound, when taken in lots of 100 pounds and upwards; less quantity 22½ cents.

Cash paid for Corn, Wheat, Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, &c., &c.

June 3, 1870. 21-3m.

FOR SALE,

A FINE BAY HORSE, well broken and trained, and a very fast traveller.

Also a light EXPRESS WAGON, entirely new. R. A. WORMACK, Agent.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. 16-3m.

FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES.

SMOKING TOBACCO, different brands, and Cigars; Lard, Bacon, &c. A fine lot of Sugar and Coffee, purchased at the late decline, which will be sold low at retail or by the barrel and sack. Cheap Chewing Tobacco, Fish, a good assortment, including Rock Fish, Shad, Drum, &c. Molasses as low as the lowest, if not a little lower, in bbls. and tierces. Pretty good Coffee at 20 cts. per lb., by the sack. I premise to suit in quality and price all who may call from Forsyth and the surrounding counties.

Opposite Female Academy, Salem, N. C.

B. F. CROSLAND.

July 1st, 1870-25-4w.

No. 1 WhiteLead!

A lot of the celebrated pure

NASSAU WHITE LEAD

At LEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

MUEHLBACH'S HIS. NOVELS

Should be read by all.

For sale at the BOOK-STORE

PATTERSON & CO'S CHEAP CASH STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES.

LOW PRICES!

GOLD AT $121!

SPRING STOCK OF 1870!

PATTERSON & CO.

Beg leave to call the attention of the public to the very large and attractive Stock of Goods which they have just received from the Northern cities, and to invite an examination of the same.

Their Stock Consists in Part of

PRINTS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
DELAINES, SMALL AND LARGE DESIGNS, LAWNS, IN BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENTS,
GRENADINES
MOHAIRS, GINGHAMS, CHAMBRAY, SCOTCH, &c., ALPACAS, BLACK and COLORED,
SWISS MUSLINS, JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
MULLED MUSLIN,
SOFT FINISHED CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTS,
BLEACHED and BROWN MUSLINS,
TABLE LINENS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED,
CASSIMERES, A GOOD ASSORTMENT, COTTONADES, LINENS, ALPACA and LINEN COATS.

NOTIONS.

A full Stock, and very attractive, including Thompson's famous

"Glove Fitting Corset,"

And Lilly's Beautiful SKIRT.—Just Introduced.

EDGINGS, INSERTINGS.

A FINE LINE OF

Ladies' Serge Gaiters and Leather Boots.

Gents. Boots & Shoes.

PEGGED WORK OF ALL KINDS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

A Full Line of Men's and Boy's

Wool, Fur and Straw Hats.

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY.

DRUGS, DYE-STUFFS,

PAINTS AND OILS.

GROCERIES.

Prices reduced, and sold by the PACKAGE cheaper than the same articles can be bought in this section.

HARDWARE.

The largest assortment in the country.

HOLLOW WARE.

The lightest and prettiest Ware ever introduced into this market.

IRON

OF ALL KINDS.

Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails.

Leather, Wooden Ware, &c.

No amount of pains spared to show Goods and to please our Customers.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April, 22, 1870.

[In its most pathetic and beautiful passages the prose of Dickens runs easy and natural into rhyme and meter, and shows him to be a poet, no less than a novelist, of a high order. This tendency of his writing is very vividly illustrated by the account of the funeral of Little Nell in the "Old Curiosity Shop," which is appended exactly as it stands in the book, with the exception of three slight verbal alterations.]

LITTLE NELL'S FUNERAL.

By Charles Dickens.

And now the bell—the bell
She had so often heard by night and day,
And listened to with solemn pleasure,
E'en as a living voice—
Rung its remorseless toll for her,
So young, so beautiful, so good.

Decrepit age, and vigorous life,
And blooming youth, and helpless infancy,
Poured forth—on crutches, in the pride of strength,
And health, in the full bluah
Of promise, the mere dawn of life—
To gather round her tomb. Old men were there,
Whose eyes were dim
And senses failing—
Grandames, who might have died ten years ago,
And still been old—the deaf, the blind, the lame,
The palsied,
The living dead in many shapes and forms,
To see the closing of this early grave.
What was the death-it would shut in,
To that which still could crawl and keep above it?
Along the crowded path they bore her now;
Pure as the new fallen snow
That covered it! whose day on earth
Has been as fleeting.
Under that porch where she had sat when Heaven
In mercy brought her to that peaceful spot,
She passed again, and the old church
Received her in its quiet shade.

A Beautiful Sentiment.

In Augustin Daly's great play "Under the Gaslight," Laura Courtland utters these beautiful sentiments:

"Let the woman you look upon be wise or vain, beautiful or homely, rich or poor, she has but one thing she can really give or refuse—her heart. Her beauty, her wit, her accomplishments, she may sell to you—but her love is the treasure without money and without price. She only asks in return that when you look upon her, your eyes shall speak a mute devotion; that when you address her, your voice shall be gentle, loving and kind. That you shall not despise her because she cannot understand all at once your vigorous thoughts and ambitious plans, for when misfortune and evil have defeated your greatest purposes—her love remains to console you. You look upon the trees for strength and grandeur; do not despise the flowers because their fragrance is all they have to give. Remember, love is all that a woman can give—but it is the only earthly thing which God permits us to carry beyond the grave."

A lady, speaking of the gathering of lawyers to dedicate a new court house, said she supposed they had gone "to view the ground where they must shortly *lie*."

A Yankee preacher, discoursing in regard to Daniel in the lions' den, said: "And there he sat all night long, looking at the show for nothing, and it didn't cost him a cent."

A little girl of 8 or 10 summers being asked what dust was, replied that "it was mud, with the juice squeezed out."

A little girl who was watching a balloon ascension, suddenly exclaimed: "Mamma, I shouldn't think God would like to have that man go up to heaven alive."

The lady whose piece of mind was broken is having it repaired.

Pity those who nature abuses, but not those who abuse nature.

NEW STORE!

I take pleasure in informing my friends and the public generally, that I have opened at the old stand of

BONER & CRIST,

a well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

LADIES' FINE DRESS GOODS

MERINOES, PLAIDS,

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, AND CALICOES,

OF THE LATEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLES.

ALSO,

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, IRISH LINEN, &c.,

A large and varied assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Can be found at my Establishment.

Farmers and Mechanics will find in my Stock of

HARDWARE,

everything they may destre, and at prices that will compare favorably with any in the market.

In a word, purchasers will find my stock to consist of everything usually kept in a first-class retail house, all of which has been bought with special care, and on the most favorable terms, thereby enabling me to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Country produce of all kinds wanted

E. A. VOGLER,
AGENT.

Salem, Jan. 14th, 1870. 1-tf.

WANTED!

1000 Tons Bones,

AT THE

SALEM GROCERY.

April 22, 1870-15-3m.

FOR SALE.

A LOT OF GOOD BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING. WASH STANDS AND TABLES.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, N. C., May, 29, 1870.

AGENTS WANTED FOR

HOW TO MAKE THE FARM PAY

By O. W. DICKERMAN, Hon. CHARLES L. FLINT, and other Practical Writers.

Nearly 800 pages on fine CALENDERED PAPER made expressly for this work, from new, clear and open type, and is illustrated with 140 FINE ENGRAVINGS by Sartain and others. Also, a splendid colored fruit-piece, containing eighteen specimens of the choicest American fruits, colored, from life.

In English and German.

THIS BOOK is a sure, safe and practical guide to every Farmer, Stock Raiser, Gardner and Fruit Culturist. By it they can double their profits each year, and greatly increase the value of their land. It makes the poor man rich. It makes hard work easier. It rewards the labor of honest working men, and is purchased by almost every one at sight. Nearly 500 copies sold in a few small townships, and, in many cases, hundreds in a single township. Agents can find no better work during the winter. Farmers and their sons can each make $100 per month by selling only three or four copies per day, while more than double that number can easily be sold. Farmers always make our most successful agents for this book. If you wish to engage in the business send for circular containing a full description of the book and terms to agents. Address

ZEIGLER, McCURDY & Co.,
16 S. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa.,
Whichever Office is nearest to you } 139 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
69 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.
502 N. Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.
102 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

April 22.

LORILLARD'S "BURBKA" SMOKING TOBACCO is an excellent article of granulated Virginia, wherever introduced it is universally admired. It [illegible] in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S YACHT CLUB SMOKING TOBACCO classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all;" it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is anti-nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as 3 of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourselves it is all it claims to be, "THE FINEST OF ALL."

LORILLARD'S CENTURY CHEWING TOBACCO This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged to be "the best" wherever used.

If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & Co., New York.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls can earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*, one of the largest and best family newspapers published, sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & Co

Augusta, Maine.

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